NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1887. -TEN PAGES.

"A VILLANOUS FORGERY."

THE LONDON TIMES" HESITATES TO PROVE THAT THE LETTER IS GENUINE.

MR. PARNELL'S BOLD DENIAL MAKES A DEEP IM-PRESSION-IMPORTANT WORK IN THE HOUSE -MR. GOSCHEN AND LORD HARTINGTON AT EDINBURGH-MR. LECKY'S HISTORY -THE BULWER-LYTTON SCANDAL -MR. HENRY JAMES.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright; 1887; North American Cable News Co. LONDON, April 19.-Mr. Parnell's denial of the authenticity of the letter published in yesterday's Times" made beyond question a deep impression on the House of Commons. The printed testimony of the chief Tory observer is that the House received his statement very cordially. So, I think, does the English public. Mr. Parnell has, in fact, taken the boldest of all possible lines. Instead of admitting the genuineness of the signature, but denying that it belonged to the letter approving the murder of Mr. Burke, he declares the signature itself to be a villanous, barefaced forgery. This is beld here to be burning his boats. If "The Times" can prove the signature to be genuine, Mr. Parnell has cut off his own retreat. Accordingly everybody looked in "The Times" this morning for a history of the letter, a full account of the circumstances in which it was written, how it came into their hands, who wrote the body of the letter, and above all the name, of the person, if not Mr. Egan, to whom it

was addressed. None of this testimony is forth-

People were inclined yesterday to believe the letter authentic on a priori grounds, and because it was thought incredible that "The Times" should publish such a document in fac-simile unless it had the means of proving teyond question its genuine ness. They disbelieve it to-day, because the evidence, if it exists, is withheld. "The Times' contents itself with reaffirming its own belief, saying: "We have in our possession several undoubted examples of Mr. Paruell's signature, with which the letter has been carefully compared, and we repeat that in our deliberate judgment there can be no doubt of its genuineness." This will not do. If "The Times" has made a charge of this gravity against Mr. Parnell on no better evidence than the opinion of experts in handwriting, the charge will fall to the ground, "The Times" will be discredited, and Mr. Parnell greatly strengthened. No evidence goes for so little as expert evidence about handwriting. English Judges in late years have repeatedly refused to be influenced, much less governed, by such evidence. Nor does the English public, which likes fair play, side with "The Times" in demanding that Mr. Parnell should prosecute that journal in order to vindicate his character. The burden of proof is the other "The Times" produces the letter, and alleges that Mr. Parnell wrote it. Mr. Parnell denies it. The next step is for the accuser. If " The Times " does nothing now to substantiate its accusation the English will side with Mr. Parnell, little as they like the man and prone as they are to believe evil of

Stories have been for some time in circulation that "The Times" had got hold of important letters. This one and others are reported to have been shown in advance to certain members of the House of Commons. Those now held in reserve are said to be not less important than the one published. Large sums were paid for them. The whole subject, say friends of that journal, was maturely consid-

This Parnell question has overshadowed every other for the moment. Last night's debate and division were among the most important of recent ars. Yet their place in public interest is condary. The Parnell letter is but one place of syldence out of many which have lately appeared in "The Times" under the now familiar heading.
"Parnethern and Orime." After long delay Mr. Sexton last night in the House underto with a portion of this indictment. Mr. Healy would have been a better man. Less of an orator than Mr. Sexton, he has a far more effective method of handling facts. Mr. Sexton, nowever, had the ad vantage of replying to Major Saunderson's version of "The Times's" statements, which was a loose one. Lord Hartington then took up the case in a and spirit very different from the Or man's. His recapitulation of the evidence which connects the Parnellites with Messrs. Ford, Egan, Sheridan and other members of the extreme party, was made with all the authority which belongs to a leader whose sincerity and moderation are always conspicuous. This speech has still to be answered. Mr. Gladstone, who followed Lord Hartington, keeps clear of such topics, devoting himself chiefly to damaging criticism of provisions of the Coercion bill. Perhaps his best point among many telling ones was that this bill is aimed against the Irish nation. He predicts as a consequence increase, not diminution, of crime. Mr. Balfour replied. Mr. Parnell, who had been eagerly waited for by the crowded House and galleries the whole evening. followed briefly. Then at half-past 1 in the morning came division. The majority of 101 for the bill was a surprise to both sides, exceeding calculations

The visit of Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington to Edinbergh was remarkable in many respects, but for nothing more than for the men who assembled in their honor. Among them were the Earl of Stair, the Earl of Fife, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Camperdown, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Primrose -who is Lord Rosebery's uncle-Mr. Thorburn, Principal Cunningham, and the Earl of Airlie. These men are the flower of Scotch Liberalism. Most of them were on Mr. Gladstone's platforms during the last Midlothian campaign. Yet this was a political reception to two of Mr. Gladstone's chief opponents.

The fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. Lecky's Itistory of England in the Eighteenth Century were published yesterday. The fifth leads off with a study of Pitt which shows Mr. Lecky at his best; analytic, impartial-or meaning to be impartiallucid and complete. The twentieth chapter, dealing with the French Revolution and its effect on England, is that which will give rise to most controversy, Mr. Lecky's view being even more conservative or, as French Radicals would say, reactionary, than M. Taine's. Mr. Lecky has nothing in common with such blind Torics as Alison. His view of the eighteenth century is a nineteenth century view, enlightened, considered and tolerant, But he describes France after the dissolution of the first National Assembly as presenting to the world the appalling spectacle of a great nation mainly governed by its criminal classes. The influence of the Revolution on English politics is discussed in a modern historical spirit which declines to regard each nation as shut out from every other. The same idea is further worked out in the sixth volume which again is largely occupied with France and other Continental Powers. The twenty-third chapter is devoted, after the manner of Macaulay, to dress, manuers, amusements, art, agriculture, industries and social charges. The volume ends with 800 or more pages on Ireland from 1782 to 1793. Mr. Lecky's history, on the whole, so far as I can judge from reading passages in these new volumes, gains as it advances, above all in its manner of bandling the stores of knowledge which at first everloaded the writer and his book. These volumes are not materials for history, but history.

EThe Bulwer-Lytton scandal has once more broken out with the publication of Miss Devey's Life of the late Lady; Lytton. The present volume is very painful reading. Old stories of Bulwer's brutality to his wife are retold with asperity. The task Miss Devey has set herself is to blacken Bulwer's character in order to defend his wife's. The book in other parts is interesting for better reasons. The question has been raised whether the present Lird Lytton may not apply to the court to suppress this biography, as he did two years ago to suppress his father's letters to his mother. It is doubtful whether a second attempt would succeed if made.

Mr. Henry James, who had a rather serious ill-

ness at Venice, has recovered and returned to Flornce, where he intends to remain till June. He is busy with a new novel of which a large part is written.

FAITH IN THE IRISH LEADER.

IRISHMEN HERE DENOUNCE THE LETTER. IT MAINLY EXCITES MERRIMENT AS AN ATTEMPT

TO HELP A FAILING CAUSE. The expression "intense indignation" does not at all convey the feeling which stirs the minds of Irishmen in this city over the publication in The London Times of the alleged letter by Mr. Parnell about the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. "Intense merriment" fits the case better, for this is really how th "disclosure" has affected the Hibernian element in this town, who maintain that it is a last desperate attempt by Careful inquiry among those who are well verse show what is thought and said upon the subject. Since the time of that horrible occurrence in Phonix Park scores was customary in 1882, the year when the murders took left the country at that time and who had had any pre mysterious hints of how many of these men could be made to swing" if everything were known and " if the Castle authorities desired to push the matter," which they didn't. Hints like these were especially made when

But the fact is that the real reason why so many people left Ireland then was that everybody suspected of any connection with the National movement was being subjected to a system of espionage and varned that they would be arrested again if they didn't 'make themselves scarce." Patrick Egan, to whom Mr. Parnell is alleged to have written the letter, is now living in Nebraska. He was in Dublin when the informer, James Carey, made all the disclosures about the men who carried out and the men who aided in carrying out the assassination, yet no attempt was then made to lay hands upon him, while all of those incriminated by Carey's confession were at once pounced upon. What Carey did not know with reference to the tragedy was not worth knowing, for it was he, with the mysterious the grim words of testimony during the trials in Dublin suggested knives," and it was he who on the main oroughfare in the Park, as Cavendish and Burke advanced toward the Viceregal Lodge arm in arm, "shook the handkerchief" (the signal agreed upon) and blurted out in a hoarse whisper to "Joe" Brady and "Tim" Kelly, who stood by grasping long blades of steel in their hands: "The man with the gray clothes"—meaning Under Secretary Burke.

How, therefore, Patrick Egan came to be allowed to go unmolested is hard to understand, for he was attending to his business in Dublin then and even the Government public knew that he had turned informer. The reason was that Carey did not implicate Egan, for Egan knew nothing whatever about the matter and never even heard of the Invincibles until like other peo ple he read of them in the newspapers.

acsassination it follow that Parnell never wrote such a letter.

This is a summary of the views several thoughtful and patriotic Irishmen with whom a Fried's reporter talked last evening. They all agree that it is a conspiracy "aimed especially," said J. G. Farrell, "to destroy American sympathy for Irieland, which annoys John Bull more than the surrender at Yorktown."

The largest meeting of the municipal council of the Irish National League that has been held during the last year was that of last night at No. 61 Union Place. John J. Delaney presided. There were nearly 100 delegates present from the several branches of the organization throughout the city. It was a special meeting called to take action upon the attacks made upon Parnel and his followers by The London Times and the Orange leader of the Irish Tory members, and to see what can be done that will best serve Ireland in this crisis. The following resolutions were offered by Patrick Gleason:

Whereas, The Tory party, the party of reaction, the party

are ever ready to aid their efforts for national redemption.

It was reported that Father Brophy, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, would not consent to a League meeting in the basement of the church, whereupon Patrick J. Logan, of the Twentieth Ward branch, jumped to his feet and said: "I verily believe that the reason of his refusal is because he sees that peaceful means can never free ireland. I believe in dynamite." Patrick J. Gleason wanted the house to go into executive session, and J. B. Murphy said he was glad to see Mr. Gleason coming around to the policy of force, too, for now he wanted to do the work of the League in secret.

The resolutions were at length agreed to, and Treasurer Kennedy announced that he had forwarded to the National treasurer since July \$3,745.

OPINION OF AN EXPERT. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE LETTER-AN

INVESTIGATION PROPOSED. LONDON, April 19 .- Mr. Netherclift, an eminent chiro graphic expert, has compared the signature attached to The Times's Parnell letter with two of Mr. Parnell's signatures but declines to express a positive opinion in the absence of further examples. He says there are disparities between the signature to *The Times's* letter and the two others, and that there are also disparities bewould be with signatures of the same date as that of The He says that the signature given by The Times, if false, is a very good imitation, but that it would be unfair to give an opinion based upon two signatures written for

purposes of comparison. London, April 19.—Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Nottingham this evenng, said that if the Parnellites choose Nottingham this evening, said that if the Parnellities choose to bring an action against The London Times they need not trust an English jury, because they can take proceedings against the paper in Ireland or Scotland. He would not make himself a party to the accusation, but it might be necessary for the House of Commons, independently of the Parnellites, to take action to blear itself as a body of the grave charges made against a section of its members. In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Caldwell, Liberal-Unionist, gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by The Times against Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders in connection with crime in Ireland.

SULLIVAN ANSWERS MAJOR SAUNDERSON. CHICAGO, April 19.—in speaking of the debate in Par-iament last night, in which his name was mentioned,

liament last night, in which his name was mentioned, Alexander Sullivan said to-day:

While Major Saunderson is a cowardly bully and a brutal calumniator, who has been justly scored by the Parnelilles, Lord Hartington has become a monomaniac, and is evidently propared to believe any falsehood, however preposterous, on account of the death of his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish. I knew just as much and just as little about the Phonix Park affair as Lord Hartington himself, and in that respect am in precisely the same position as Mr. Parnell, Mr. Kagan, Mr. Brennan and others of the National League, whose names have been untruthfully connected with it. So far as Lord Cavendish was concerned Mr. Parnell perfectly expressed my views, and I believe those of Mr. Eagan, Mr. Brennan and their associates, when he says that he would have stood, if he could, between that unfortunate man and the knives of his sessiliants.

COMING OVER TO DENOUNCE LORD LANSDOWNE. Dublin, April 19.—Eyictions were resumed on Lord Lansdowne's estates to-day. Mesers. O'Brien and Kilbridge

LONDON, April 19.—Sir Henry Hussey Vivian and Mesers. Talbot and Winterbotham, Unionist members of

MR. GLADSTONE TO THE EIGHTY CLUB. FOUR OUT OF SIX DROWNED. HOW MR. CHAMBERLAIN HURT THE CAUSE

THE PARNELL LETTER-LIBERALS VOTING FOR THE

COERCION BILL-DISSOLUTION. LONDON, April 19.-Mr. Gladstone spoke at the dinner given by the Eighty Club this evening. He said that the time had arrived when it was necessary to measure his own position and the position of the Unionists. He never entertained a suspicion that the Parnellites assoclated themselves with crime, and his official knowledge was at least as good as that of Lord Hartington. The burden of proof lay upon the accusers, not upon the accused Unless the accusers showed a rational probability of the truth of their charges they were worthless calumniators Mr. Gladstone hoped the Liberal Unionists who had ab

tained from voting on the second reading of the Crimes bill would ultimately rally against coercion. Nothing had occurred to make the prospect of Home Rule more hopeless than it was twelve or even months ago than Mr. Chamberlain's Mr. Chamberlain's had collapsed because he (Gladstone) would not deviate from the provisions of his original bill. It was utterly untrue that he had tried to induce the Unionists to work with the Home Rule Liberals for party purposes outside of the Irish question, but had fatled in his endeavor.

But bitterest of all was the sight of Liberals supporting the Cocreion bill. He had hoped that a considerable number of the Liberals who had voted in favor of the Crimes bill would eventually refuse to accept the measure unless they were assured that there would be combined with it a bill for the relief of Ireland. For that reason he had asked in the House of Commons yesterday the question, would the Government stand or fall by its Relief bill as by its Coercion bill! The evasive answer he received showed that the Government meant to force through the Coercion bill and let the Relief bill take its chances.

He briefly criticised the purposes and alleged necessity of the bill, and said that the question should be referred to the judgment of the nation. He did not wish an early dissolution of Parliament, but they must arouse reflection on the part of the electors, and he believed a dissolution would produce that effect. from the provisions of his original bill. It was utterly

ROUTING THE AMEER'S TROOPS. THE KEAN OF BODSHORA DEFEATED BY THE RE-

BOMBAY, April 19.-Parwana Khan, the Afghan com mander who was sent by the Ameer with a force of 5,000 men to avenge the recent massacre of Ghelam whose rebellion he had set out to suppress, was met and routed south of Gluzui by the rebels.

The Khan of Dhir has rebelled against the Ameer. He has attacked and defeated the Khan of Bodshora, and captured two of the latter's villages and a quantity of breach-loading rifles. Haider Khan, the governor of Maruf, by the Ghilzis,

UNIFICATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA. CITIZEN OF ONE REPUBLIC A CITIZEN OF ALL-'NO CUSTOMS DUTIES.

GUATEMALA, April 19.-Heretofore the great obstacle to Central American unification has been the indifference of Nicaragua and the opposition of Costa Rica. President Bernardo Soto, of the latter republic, has, however, en tirely changed the former policy of the country and has brought his people to a realizing sense of the great ben-efit which would result from unification. He sent representatives to the late convention here and the new president of Nicaragua followed his example. Presiden

PARNELL GONE TO DUBLIN TO SIFT THE MATTER. LONDON, April 19.-Mr. Parnell has gone to Dublin to ndeavor to sift the matter of the letter published by The

THE CROWN PRINCE SUFFERING FROM A CANCER. Parts, April 19.-The Temps says the malady from hich the German Crown Prince is suffering is cancer of

HLAGO KILLED BY ONE OF HIS OWN TRIBE. LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Mandalay says that the Dacoit cader Hlaco has been killed by one of his own tribe, and that the villagers are rejoicing over

THE VATICAN AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR Pans, April 19.—The Univers says the decision of the Holy Office on the Knights of Labor question given to Cardinal Gibbons before his departure from Rome was nil innovetur, signifying that in view of the representaons made by the Cardinal in his memorial on the sub thorized Cardinal Taschereau to absolve Knights of Labor from penalties incurred by them as members of the order on the condition that they promise to obey fur-ure decisions of the Holy See.

A pontifical brief on the Washington University will be given to Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Va., to-morrow.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. LONDON, April 19, 1887.

THE JUBILEE VACHT RACE.—The Prince of Wales will start the jubilee yacht race from the Southend pier.

Frinkrose Day.—Primrose Day, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconstield, was generally observed by the Conservatives. The statue of Lord Beaconsfield was handsomely decorated.

handsomely decorated.

Mr. Manning.—The authorities at Bournemouth have passed a resolution welcoming Daniel Manning to that village and assuring him of their best wishes for his speedy recovery. Mr. Manning is stronger and his health generally improved. He enjoys walks and drives daily. The weather at Bournemouth's balmy. THEY WILL ACCEDE TO THE POPE'S WISH. Rome, April 19.—The Vatican has been informed by the Centre party in the Lower House of the Prussian

the Ecclesiastical bill in the form in which it passed the Upper House, but that they disclaim all responsibility for abandoning the amendments they intended to offer to the measure in the Lower House. WHAT THE CYCLONE PULVERIZER WILL DO. OTTAWA, April 19.-Dr. Selwyn, director of the geological survey of the Dominion of Canada, has expressed the opinion that the grinding of phosphates by the new cyclone methods will render unnecessary the treatment of phos-phates by sulphuric acid, hitherto found essential to

produce the fertilizing effects. The fineness that can be attained by the use of the pulverizer, enabling the material to pass through aleves of 160 mesh, will make it immediately available for use, more effective in strength and at much less cost. UNUSUAL HONORS PAID TO A POET. CRACOW, April 19.—Six thousand persons from all parts of Europe attended the funeral yesterday of Kraszewski, the Polish poet, who died at Geneva on March 20. The Government prohibited any kind of a demonstration and also forbade schoolmasters, Government officials, professors, corporations or military bands to attend the funeral

sors, corporations or minary banas to attend the tuners. The speeches delivered at the services were supervised beforehand and all allusions to the imprisonment of the dead poet eliminated. Eight hundred wreaths were laid on the catacalque. At the Cathedral of St. Mary Bishop Dunajewsk celebrated a requiem mass. Black flags were displayed throughout the city, lamps were swathed in crape and dense crowds thronged the streets. GREAT STORM AT GIBRALTAR. GIBRALTAR, April 19 .- A great storm is raging here

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. PARIS, April 19.—The body of Vicar General Quinn has been sent to Havre on the way to New-York. The clerk at the Hotel do St. Petersburg, at which Mgr. Quinn was staying, says that his death was sudden.

staying, says that his death was sudden.

SOPHIA, April 19.—M. Karaveloff and M. Nikoforoff, the leaders of the conspiracy which resulted in the deposition and deportment of Frince Alexander, have been liberated from the imprisonment imposed upon them when the present Bulgarian Regency assumed power.

CAIRO, April 19.—The delegates of the new Mahdi had an audience yesterday with the Khedive, to whom they presented letters from the Mahdi to the Khedive, the Queen of England and the Sultan of Turkey. In the letter to the Khedive the Mahdi sys: "If you will recognize me as the true Mahdi you will be saved and we will be friends. Otherwise I will march forward and the same fate will befall you as overtook your generals." The Mahdi addresses Queen Victoria as "the favorite of her people."

HAGGIN WINNING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.-The second day of the meet ing of the Blood Horse Association opened cole and windy and before the first race a light shower set in, which, was somewhat smaller than on Saturday. The betting was lively. For the first race, a mile and a sixteenth, there were seven starters. Mr. Haggin's Rosalind, the favorite, won handily by a length. Argo was second and

Nielson third. Time, 1:49 4.

The second race, purse \$300, for two-year The second race, purse \$300, for two-yearold fillies, five furions, had twelve starters.
There was a desperate finish between Yum Yum and
snowdrop, the latter winning by a head, with Yum yum
second and Che third. Time—1:132s.
The third race—The Ocean Stakes, for three-year-olds,
a mile and three-eights, brought out five starters. J. H.
Haggin's Shasts won by a neek, with Robson second and
C. H. Todd third. Time—2:20.

Fourth race—Purse \$350, selling, one mile, for all
ages. Won easily by Ninens with Tom Atchison second
and Leap Year third. Time—1:44.

DISASTROUS END OF A PLEASURE PARTY.

RETURNED-THE UPTURNED CATBOAT FOUND. From information obtained yesterday it is believed that

house is in a part of Jersey City which was formerly Communipaw. The street is studded at intervals with ingly without number are anchored or tied to stake distance off the shore, while at this time of the year many of the craft are hauled up on the sandy shore being

William Mason, who lived at No. 136 Phillips st. facing the bay and about 100 yards south of Communipaw-ave owned a fourteen-foot catboat which he kept at Murphy's boat-house only a few feet from his own dwelling. Mason was an operator in the Commercial Cable Company's office in Wall-st. On Sunday some proposed to have a sail in Mason's boat down the bay as named Robinson and Robinson's brother-in-law, name Commercial Cable Company, started for the boat-house. On the way they met Frank Bernard, Mason's brotherinvited them to go along. Bernard was a shipping clerk at No. 138 Phillips st. Johnson lived at No. 113 Phillips st. He has not been engaged in any business recently, but he formerly kept a hotel in West Farms, Westchester County. Westerman was a salesman in Underhill, Slote & Muchmore's clothing house, Broadway, this city, and lived in Halliday-st.

The party of six filled the boat to its utmost capacity and even more, as some of the loungers around the boathouse thought. There was a brisk northwest wind blowing, and as the boat headed across the bay the party seemed destined to have a good day's sport. They did the men went to the boat-house to make inquiry about women became exceedingly anxious, especially Mrs. Johnson, whose husband, a steady, homekeeping man, had not remained away from home all night in a good many years. As the day wore on the anxiety increased, the shore toward Bayonne to make inquiries. It was first learned that the party put in at Pamrapo about 3 p. m., and after having several rounds of drinks at

to the effect that a boat answering the description of Mason's had been picked up off Robbin's Reef Lighthouse by a tug and towed to Elizabethport. No other trace was discovered until yesterday. At 6:30 a. in. Daniel H. Murphy and Frank Ricketts chartered the tug J. L. Hogan and went in search of the missing men and boat. They steamed first to Fort Hamilton and thence started for Elizabethport, intending to stop on the way at Conshe came up with the tug Annie Williams and hailed her. The tugs drew alongside of each other and Murphy asked

with him when he went away. Neither Mrs. Bernard nor Mrs. Westerman could be seen. Mrs. Bernard was at the house of her sister, Mrs. Mason. All the shad fishermen along the shore have been informed to keep a look-out for the bodies of the missing men.

William Reynolds, of Jersey City, told a Trimune reporter has night that he and William Hughes were out on the water off Painrapo duck shooting about 5:30 p. m. Sunday, and saw a white boat with six men in it. Their attention was attracted to it on account of the seemingly reckless manner in which the boat was being handled, and Reynolds remarked to his friends that the men would capsize the boat if they were not more careful.

THEY SAY THERE WAS NO THIEVING. PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIALS DENY THE REPORTS OF WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF FREIGHT NEAR

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 (Special). -At the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad ivis denied that there has been any extensive stealing on the Pittsburg division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The officers of the main line declare that the reports of wholesale plundering were started by detectives in order to magnity their services. There has been pilfering, they admit; but they declare that to carry on the wholesale robbery that is charged would be simply impossible. Figures are quoted to show that robberies on roads east of Pittsburg for the last two years did not cost the claim department in the aggregate more than \$6,000, which was an insignificant portion of the treight handled. On the lines between Pittsburg and Columbus the loss through damage and their only anounted to \$1,548-22. The figures from the Pan Handle Division have not yet been obtained, but the company feels confident that the loss will not be much greater in proportion than the losses suffered on the other divisions.

WAR CLOUDS OVER A RESERVATION. MINNEAPOLIS, April 19.—A dispatch from Pierre, D. T., referring to the movements of troops to the Crow and Winnebago reservations, says: "A great many settlers have been trightened off the reservations by the Indian police, who ordered them off in a threatening manner and burnet many of their houses. Others paid no attention to the threats of the police. The settlers are arming and are determined to give the soldiers a warm welcome in case eviction is attempted."

MILWAUKEF, April 19 .- A dispatch to "The Eveanilwauker, April 19.—A dispatch to the pring Wisconsin" says that great excitement exists among the Winnebago Reservation settlers. The infantry company which was sent out on Sunday marched thirty miles yesterday and have now entered the reservation. They will continue to Big Bend, where the settlers have gathered. A large party left where the settlers have gathered. A large party left Pierre for Big Bend this morning. The agent at Crow Creek anticipates trouble. Sheriff George W. Harris, of Hughes County, is now on the Winnebago Reser-vation, where he has lived since President Arthur's proclamation. He is an old pioneer and one of the most daring men on the frontier. Should he say the word the settlers would stake him as their leader and fight it out until every man was killed.

MAYOR ROCHES VIGOROUS INAUGURAL CHICAGO, April 19.—Mayor John A. Roche, after quali-fying before the City Council last night, read a brief in-

rying before the City Council has highly read as offer he augural, in which he said:

Every brick and stone and timber in the buildings which line our 650 miles of streets is a contribution to the grandest monument of labor erected by willing hands and earnest hearts in modern times. The demand of the workingmen for just treatment and fair wages is right and should be respected. Arbitration is a better method of settling controversies between employe and employer than strikes or boycotts or brute force. Might is not the synonyme of right, and should not take its place in a land of liberty and law and a free ballot. And the mistaken men who, while employing the benefits of a free government, are seeking to underroine and overthrow it under the guise of Socialism and Anarchy, must learn that this is not the soil for the growth of their no. American doctrines. The first duty of governments the protection of its citizens in their right to life, liberty and property.

The new Mayor formally assumed the duties of his office The new Mayor formally assumed the duties of his office this morning.

THROWN UP ON THE BEACH.

SAN ANAPRE, Cal., April 19.—Submarine vegetation has been thrown up on the beach here, covering it for sixteen miles. There are also a large number of dead fishes on the shore, among them whales, sharks and sea turtles. One whale measures fifty-five feet, and there is a turtle ten feet in length. Hundreds of persons are here to witness the extraordinary scone. The phenomenon is believed to have been caused by a submarine cruption.

THURMAN WILLING TO RE GOVERNOR. COLUMBUS, Ohlo, April 19 (Special).—Efforts are being made to induce Senator Thurman's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor. It was told as authen the to-day by leading Democrats that he would con-

THE SHIP GRANDRE'S CAPTAIN GONE. HE TAKES A GERMAN GIRL, WHO WAS HIS ONLY

PASSENGER, AND MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS. The big clipper-built American ressel Grandee, which sails between this port and Hong Kong, does not as a rule carry passengers, her business being con-tined to the transportation of treight. But on the last trip home her commander, Captain H. T. Evans, made an exception in favor of a single passenger, a pretty young German girl and brought her along in addition of China. The result was not pleasant for the owners about a week ago, the captain was so strongly attached to his solitary passenger that instead of let-ting her go ashore alone he went with her, leaving his

attached to his solitary passenger that instead of retting her go ashore alone he went with her, leaving his
ship, crew, and the owners of the vessel with a claim
against him of between \$7,000 and \$10,000, a large
part of which he took with him.

Evans is well-known in maritime circles here as a
thorough-going seaman of medium age and rather prepossessing appearance. He took command of the
firaudee about a year and a half ago, when her regular commander and part owner, Captain Jacobs, was
taken sick. Captain Jacobs had known Evans for
years and trusted him implicitly as did the principal
owner of the vessel, C. H. Mendum, of Portsmouth.
He was well liked by the crew and everything went on
smoothly until the vessel reached Hong Kong. There
the captain met this German girl, whose real name
the sailors do not know. She said that she had been
taken to China by an American physician. The captain became completely infatuated with her, took her
on board and registered her on the ship's books as a
stewardees and told she sailors that she was his wife.
From all accounts she did not de much toward fulfilling the duties of the position of stewardess during
the voyage.

Resching here about dark one evening the vessel
archared of Robbins Reef Lighthouse. On the next

From all accounts she did not do much toward miniling the duties of the position of stewardess during
the voyage.

Reaching here about dark one evening the vessel
anchored off Robbins Reef Lighthouse. On the next
morning about daylight a boatman, William Quigley,
was hailed and he rowed the young woman and the
captain ashore, landing them on the stone pier of the
Barge Office. Here they were met by Captain Jacobs,
who became suspicious at seeing the woman. He
said nothing, however, until the vessel was tied up
at Pier No. 47, East River, two days afterward. Then
he told Captain Evans that he wanted an account of
his stewardship and a tew words about the stewardess,
at the same time giving him a check for \$7,000 to
pay off the crew. They agreed to meet at the office of
John R. Livermore, the agent of the vessel, No. 68
Beaver-st., on Saturday morning.

Captain Jacobs went there and waited a long time,
but the other did not appear. Then Captain Jacobs
went on noard the vessel and to his amazement found
a note from Evans contessing that he had carried on a
series of peculations for some time and was unable
to explain his accounts to his employers. The \$7,000
given him to place in the Shipping Commissioner's
hands for the payment of the crew and other small
bills had been taken by him. Altogether the owners
have lost considerably over \$7,000, but just how
much they are unable to say as yet. They had to
place another \$7,000 immediately with the comulssioner for the crew, all of whom have received what is
due them.

Strange to say, the police have not been informed of

sioner for the crew, and the due them.

Strange to say, the police have not been informed of the case. Captain Jacobs says that so far as he is concerned Evans can go where he pleases as he will not prosecute him. Evans was unmarried when he started ter China and his friends think that he is still headalar.

AN UNGRAMMATICAL LIBEL SUIT.

A JEWELLER WANTS \$10,000 TO SATISFY HIS INJURED VANITY.

INJURED VANITY.

New-Haven, Conn., April 19.—A libel suit for \$10,000 was to-day brought againtt "The New-Haven Union" by George H. Ford, proprietor of one of the fashionable jowelry stores of the city. Next June New-Haven will dedicate a soldiers' monument, and it was decided that it would be impossible to make the celebration a complete success. unless President Cleveland and his wife were present. It was determined to invite them. Jeweller Ford, who was on the invitation committee, as the story goes, made up his mind to get up an elaborate invitagoes, made up his mind to get up as the control of the Chief Magistrate, and he did so with the aid of a local artist. It was so gorgeous that Mr. Ford placed it on exhibition in one of his show windows. While thus exposed to view it was discovered that the While thus exposed to view it was discovered that the wording of the invitation was ungrammatical, and "The Union" called attention to it through its columns. This did not please Jeweller Ford and he has brought suit, asking for \$10,000 damages. The best grammarians in the city decided "The Union" was right, and the gentleman in charge of the acrangements for the day of dedication had another invitation prepared which read more correctly, and which was recently tendered to President Cleveland. Mr. Ford contends that "The Union" has held him up for "ridicule" and contempt in an editorial, but just how much he has been injured cannot be determined until the case is tried. The suit is returnable at the May term of the Superior Court.

SCHWARTZ AND WATT FOUND GUILTY.

DELIBERATION-IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE, CHICAGO, April 19.—A Daily News dispatch from Mor-ris, Ill., says: "The protracted trial of the brakemen Harry Schwartz and Newton Watt for the murder of Express Messenger Kellogg Nichols on a Rock Island train a year ago, came to an end totrain a year ago, came to an end today. After having been in court twentysix days, Sundays not included, and 106 witnesses having been axamined the case was given to the jury at 4
p. m. The last speech for the prosecution occupied most
of the day, being five hours in delivery. Instruction from
the Court was long and required fifty minutes to read.
After being out five hours and ten minutes, one hour of
which was spent at supper, the jury were ready with a
verdict. Before they had time to appear before the
Judge, the court room had filled with spectators,
many women being present. A deathlike silence
prevailed when the Judge, taking the verdict, read
aloud the words pronouncing Watt and Schwarts guilty
of the murder and sentencing them to imprisonment in
the penitentiary for life. The verdict was received by
were quietly taken to their cells and to-morrow their attorneys will entre a motion for a new trial.

COLLECTOR MURPHY ORDERED TO JAIL, AUGUSTA, Me., April 19.—In the contest between the State and Federal Courts, Collector John B. Redman was called to the witness stand in the Superior Court this forenoon. He produced a telegram containing instruczed to deny the authority of the court to compel the production of the records or a copy of them, and also to instruct Collector Murphy to that effect. Mr. Murphy was called, but refused to give testimony as to the records, or that he had received the payment of tax or delivered the stamp. Judge Whitehouse ordered Mr. Murphy to jail.

BRIDGEPORT, April 19.-Nathaniel Sauds, who has occupied the poor debtor's ceil at the County Jail in this this afternoon. Sands belongs in New-York City and was connected with some of the municipal boards. He was arrested in Connecticut for debt and lodged in jail. He took the poor debtor's oath.

KILLED BY A LOCOMO TIVE.

Thomas N. Smith, a mason, age sixty-five, of No. 407 Wave: ly-ave., Brooklyn, while visiting friends at Wouldawn, L. L., yesterday afternoon attempted to cross the Long Island Railroad tracks in front of a train which was going faster than he suspected. He was struck by the cow-catcher and thrown some dis-tance, receiving fatal injuries. He was taken to his home but died in a short time after.

DR. KNAPP FAR AHEADIN THE BILLIARD MATCH. DR. KNAPP FAR AHEADIN THE BILLIARD MATCH.
The fourth night of the 1,500-point billiard match for \$1,500
a side between Dr. G. Lee Knapp, the champion billiard
player of the Racquet and Union clubs, and Alexander Morten, in the Racquet Club court, resulted in favor of the former, who made 300 points while his opponent was running
245. Dr. Knapp's average was 3.79 and his total score for
the four nights 1,200. Morien's average was 3.14 and total
score 1,073. The latter was only 200 points behind Knapp
until toward the close of the evening's play, when he ran
fity-two. The match will be finished to-night. Dr. Knapp is
the favorite in the betting at odds of from 2 to 1 to 5 to 4.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE CALIFORNIA FLOUR TRADE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The flouring mills in the State are largely curtailing or entirely ceasing operations, owing to the rise in the price of wheat, which will not permit them to mill at a profit.

mill at a profit.

PARDONING A CONVICTED POLICEMAN,
COLUMNUS, Ohio, April 19 (Special),—Some time ago Kentrick Belch, a Cincinnati policeman, shot and killed a reasisng thief. Belch was tried for manslaughter and sentenced
to the pententiary. Governor Foraker pardoned him to-day,
with the recommendation that he be restored to his place of
the police force with allowance of full pay for all time he had

HEROIC MEABURES FOR A BAND OF TRAMPS.
SOUTH BEST, Ind., April 19.—In a fight here this forenoon between the city police and a band of tramps, eleven tramps were captured. Six of them were armed with revolvers. During the fight Policeman John Motz shot a tramp through the heart, killing him instantiy. Three business houses were robbed by tramps last night.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

MORRISVILLE, VL., April 19.—A through freight train on the St. Johnsbury and Lako Champlain Falloud was thrown from the track mear here last night.

BODIES OF MINERS RECOVERED.

badly amashed up. All trains were delayed seven hours.

BODIES OF MINERS RECOVERED.

PITSBURG, April 16.—A Connellsville dispatch says: "The bodies of Americas L. Rader and David Shauman, the two coal handers who perished in the Freeman. put from picaoeus fases, were recovered last sight. One victim was found behind the wagon and the other in front. Heside the latter lay his faithful log, also celd in death."

PRICE THREE CENTS. AGAINS'T LEADING KNIGHTS

DENOUNCING POWDERLY AND QUINN.

MATTHEW BARR CALLS ON THE ORDER TO THROW

District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor is again in trouble. This time it is with Local Assembly No. 1,654 of the tin and sheet iron workers. The master workman of this local man, one of the trustees of the Central Labor Union, a member of the Executive Committee of the United Labor party, and one of the best known and most respected leaders in the labor movement in the city. At the time last year whell the Executive Boa'd of District Assemb 49 levied an assessment on all of its memb the purpose of purchasing Pytha oras Hall, Local No. 1,654, which is the second oldest local assembly in the city, decided that there was no warrant in the law of the order for the assessment, and consequently refused to obey it. This caused considerable ill feeling against the local on the part of the district, but inasmuch as Hugh Carey, and the treasurer of the district, was one of its

the same thing had been su-peaded. Things were made so unpleasant for No. 1.654 owever, that it decided to bring matters to focus, and it withdrew Hugh Carey as delegate to the district. This had the desired effect and the district declined to permit the withdrawal of Carey, although the local had an undoubted right under the constitution to withdraw him. Then began a bitter fight against No. 1,654. Dis rich Master Workman Quinn went in person to one of its meetings and suspended it. On a demand being made for the charter Master Workman Barr refused to give it up on constitutional grounds. Notice was sent to the General Executive Board that the local was suspended, and although it had paid for certain supplies, they were not de livered and the money was retained.

members, the edict of suspension was not issued

against it, though other locals which had done

Matters reached a climax when Hugh Ca ey, fr., son of the district treasurer, who was a mem'er of the local, refused, in insulting language, to pay his dues, and was in consequence suspended. His next morning a committee representing the New-York Protective Association, District Assembly No. 49, insisted that young Carey should be reinstated. His employer told the committee that he did not know anything about the New-York union men, and unless Carey squared binself with the union there was no work for him. The committee went away, threatening strikes, boycotts and general destruction. It went to the Board of quested that they refuse to work with the tin and sheet iron workers. The committee was met here also with a flat refusal. Demand after demand was made on the insubordinate local for Ms charter and secret work, and demand was met with a refusal. At last the tocal became sized of the constant per ceution and appointed Matthew Barr and J. R. Smith a committee to go to Philadelphia and see the General Executive Board. The following charge

TO THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ORDER OF THE ENGINES OF LIGHT LOCAL ASSEMBLY VA. 1 OF THE HNIGHTS OF LANCH.

LOCAL Assembly No. 1,654 hereby prefer the following charges against b. A. 49:
Specification L.—That Brother James E. Quinn, claiming to act as D. M. W. of No. 40, did lilegally and without warrant in law on November 24, 1890, appear in our local assembly and declared it suspended, accertificationing the fact that the dues of our memors and the substance of our serious injury and hurt.

We therefore ask that you will take such action in this matter as will restore to us these privileges of which we have been illegally deprived. Yours fraternally.

GROEGE KENNELY, R. S. MATTHEW BARR, M. W.

ilerally deprived. Yours fraternally,
GROOZ RENKELT, R. S.

These were the first official charges that had been preferred against District Assembly No. 49 since charges were made against it by the General Executive Board in 1882. When the committee arrived in Philadelphia it was met by General Master Workman Powderly and Messrs, McGum, Aylesworth and Hayes of the General Executive Board. There was an animated discussion and at length the committee was told that it might go home and rest easy and a decision satisfactory to it would be forwarded within forty-eight hours. This was on Marck 23 and up to this time no answer has been received. About two weeks ago T. B. Maguire was in the city and told Mr. Barr that the General Executive board would not consider his case until his local had put itself in good standing with No. 49 by paying all the assessments and obeying all orders.

Mr. Barr did not want to make the trouble or his local assembly public, but he has at Jast become convinced that it is only by resorting to publicity that a stop can be put to the abuses existing in the order and yesterday he decided to make the foilowing statement:

When shall the incubus which presses so heavily on the transfer masses of labor be lifted! When shall workingmen.

stier amount we were told that we could not have the half for ny amount.

It is likely that if the General Executive Board at is likely that if the General Executive Board refuses to act on the charges there will be some startling developments, as Mr. Barr has in his possession information which may call for the action of the District-Attorney.

PROPOSING A "HOSPITAL DAY." Pittsburg, April 19 (Special).—Knights of Labor here have begun a novel movement. At the quarterly meeting of District Assembly No. 3, which begins to-morrow,